# CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 91.


## PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

### Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE,
First District—EBENEZER PECK, CASPAR BUTZ, and Second District—JOHN WENTWORTH.
FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM JAMES of Barrington.

### Mr. Lincoln's Appointments.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

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# PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1858.


**Republican Nominations.**

*For United States Senator,*
**HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

*For State Treasurer,*
**JAMES MILLER.**

*For Superintendent of Public Instruction,*
**NEWTON BATEMAN.**

*For Congress 3d District,*
**JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.**

### Mr. Douglas' Report of Lincoln's Speeches—More Misstitions.

Douglas is at his old villainy. In the *Times'* published report of the Quincy debate, LINCOLN's speech is so shockingly mutilated that it could hardly be recognized by those who heard it. Its eloquent passages are turned end for end; their sense marred and their beauty destroyed. The points made upon Mr. Douglas are either wholly omitted or are blunted by the transposition of sentences, by repetitions of words or by a mingling of half a dozen sentences in one. In fact, there is hardly a paragraph or a line in which the finger of the Senator, anxious to conceal the truth from the people of Illinois, is not clearly discernible.

There are fifty thousand men in the State who know that Mr. Lincoln's speeches—all of them—except, perhaps, the first one delivered in this city—have been mangled as we charge. More than that number have listened to the debates that have occurred; and of all these thousands, not one hearer expect Mr. Douglas and his man Friday who does dirty work at his command, would dare to say that the *Times'* reports are within a gun-shot of the truth—that they do not bear evidence of deliberate falsification in all their parts from beginning to end. Every man who has ever heard ABRAHAM LINCOLN address the people *from the stump*, a jury in the box, or judges *in banc*, knows that in these reports he is grossly caricatured; knows that he is forcible, agreeable and correct in his delivery, and that he never did and never can talk the nonsense which the *Times* attributes to him. It is as well known, also, by those who have listened to LINCOLN during this canvass or in any previous efforts, that the reports printed in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE are as near correct, line for line, word for word, as phonographic reports can be made. They are given by us as we are Mr. Douglas' efforts, with scrupulous fidelity, from first to last. We claim no merit for this. We have only discharged a duty which we owed to the public, and in doing so we have had no fear of the result. No candidate, no party, could have persuaded or compelled us in any other course. The reputation of our journal for accuracy, and our own sense of right and fairness would have forbidden the disreputable tactics which Mr. Douglas has seen fit to adopt. We know, too, that Mr. LINCOLN, who is the soul of honor, would denounce any man or any journal that dared, in his interest, to use the weapons to which Mr. Douglas and the *Times* have resorted. Not a day or an hour would he rest under the imputation of fraud and personal dishonor which is pressing down his opponent. His natural nobility of nature would scorn a victory, however signal or advantageous, which was won at the price of his good name.

We say "Douglas is at his old villainy," because he alone is responsible for the mutilations that we have from time to time pointed out. The reporter who is the immediate instrument with which he works is a creature of his own—who offered to do for us, for pay, in behalf of LINCOLN, what he is now doing for Douglas—in a word, while eating bread at Douglas' table, to vilify and caricature him, as he is now vilifying and caricaturing his opponent. He is at Mr. Douglas' command. He is said to be an adept in his art; and it is not in the nature of things to suppose that he, a foreigner, who claims to have no interest in our politics, is daily destroying his professional reputation, unless by Mr. Douglas' direction and for an extraordinary compensation. He does not care whether as to the King of the Cannibal Islands; and for all his lies there must be some reason other than a natural proclivity to falsehood. What more natural or probable, then, than to attribute to Senator Douglas the responsibility for the results which his dirty hireling has attained? Who can doubt that these wretched mutilations and emasculations are made with Mr. Douglas' consent and by his express dictation? The public will hold him, not the *Times* or a mercenary reporter, responsible for what has been done.

We ask the people of Illinois if the truth which we state is not a damaging commentary upon Mr. Douglas' cause? It proves that he dare not trust the people with the opposite of what he maintains; that he is so much afraid of Mr. LINCOLN's indisputable facts and invincible logic, that the facts are grossly perverted and the logic destroyed, before they are suffered to reach the people for whom they are designed. Stating his own arguments at length (often improving them in print), he is so cowardly, so conscious of their weakness, and of his own political demerit, that he takes means at once unfair and dishonorable to stifle all effectual reply. This may be the kind of entertainment to which the people were invited when these debates were announced, by a flourish of trumpets, to come off; but we shall be disappointed in the ideas of justice entertained by the people of this State, if they do not repel this prolonged attem to elect Mr. Douglas by a fraud upon their intelligence and common sense.

### Delay of the Paraguay Expedition—The Reason.

There is a hitch somewhere in the Paraguay Expedition. It is as difficult to get it under way to its destination as it was to launch the Great Leviathan, and, unfortunately for the Treasury, it will cost a great deal more. Meanwhile a variety of reasons, and none of them the true one, are assigned for the delay. It took a long time for the Navy Bureau to arrange a plan; and when that was done, it was found, to the disgrace of that Department and of the Government, considering the oceans of money spent upon it, that the Navy could not furnish vessels enough for that purpose. To make up the deficiency, two old passenger steamers (the Atlantic and the Memphis) were hired as transports; but just when the expedition should have sailed, it was discovered that they were unseaworthy, being much more likely to go to Davy Jones than to Paraguay.

A late dispatch from Washington announces that the delay in the sailing of the expedition is exceedingly vexatious to the Administration; but there are good reasons for believing that "masterly inactivity" is just now its chosen policy. We should be willing to wager something that the expedition never will sail. If it was at any time intended that it should—if to get hold of the appropriation for the object were not the prime consideration with the Administration—it is safe to say that it has now powerful motives not only for delay, but for wishing that the enterprise, in its present shape, had never been undertaken. It has had time coolly to consider that the Dictator of Paraguay is a very hard-headed individual, and that, if he chooses, he can very easily so blockade the river leading into his dominions as to render its ascent next to impossible, and at the same time plant sharp-shooters in ambush along its banks to pick off our men at their leisure. It is not to be doubted, however, that the country could be conquered in time, at the cost perhaps of thirty or forty millions of dollars, to say nothing of several thousand lives. Is the Administration prepared for this as a possible emergency? If it were a case in which the national character was at stake—like the last war with great Britain, for instance—it might be the dictate of patriotism to sacrifice even more money and men than we have named to set ourselves right; but there are two sides to this controversy, and it is just possible that the Paraguayan version of it,—which represents that our pecuniary claims are grossly exaggerated, and that the indignity suffered by one of our diplomatic agents in being mounted upon a Paraguayan fort was brought upon itself by wilfully disregarding a legal regualtion, and firing a broadside in answer to a gun of warning—may have some truth in it. The appointment of a Commissioner on our part is, in fact, a tacit admission that the points in dispute are still the subjects of negotiation, and it is unfortunate that the Administration should have so nearly involved the country in a bloody and expensive war before all the resources of the diplomacy were exhausted. It is at best an ugly business, and Mr. Buchanan no doubt wishes he were well out of it.

### The Trick of a Mountebank.

Douglas constantly charges that Lincoln advances one set of opinions on the Slavery question in Southern Illinois, and another and precisely opposite set in the Northern portion of the State; that he varies his sentiments with the latitude in which his speeches are delivered. Douglas makes this charge with the hope that some persons will be induced to believe it, though he knows that it is entirely destitute of truth. If LINCOLN were politically dishonest—and no man who knows him can be persuaded that he is—he could not have any motive for pursuing the course which Douglas charges. Verbatim reports of his speeches are published in this paper, and are thus brought within the reach of every citizen of the State. What he said at Jonesboro' and at Charleston was as much an address to the people of the four Northern Congressional Districts as it was to those who were present at its delivery; and what he said at Ottawa and Freeport as much to the people of the Southern Counties as to those of the North. The fact is, there is not the shadow of truth in Douglas' charge. The wish that it might be so has been father to the statement that it is so. It is only the trick of a desperate politician, but fortunately it is of that class which the intelligence of the people renders harmless.

### College Education for Women.

The authorities of the State University of Michigan recently had a question submitted to their consideration involving the propriety of educating the two sexes together in colleges. According to the construction of the act of incorporation by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, women as well as men were entitled to the benefits of that institution, and several young women applied for admission. The matter was not as clear to the minds of the managers as to that of the Superintendent; and not wishing to assume the responsibility of pronouncing on the application, they referred it to a committee, which committee determined to leave the opinion of several eminent College Presidents. The result was, the rejection of the application of the young ladies for admission to the University, all but two whose opinions were solicited being decidedly opposed to the "co-education of the sexes."

Horace Mann, among others, gave his opinion. He is an earnest advocate of the education of the youth of both sexes together, and in favor of extending to both the same advantages; but he frankly admitted that, though the advantages of a joint education were very great, the "dangers of it are *terrible*. Unless those dangers can be excluded with a degree of probability *amounting almost to a certainty*," he said, "I must say that I should rather forego the advantages than incur the dangers."

The venerable Dr. Nott, of Union College, also gave his views of the matter. We give the following paragraph from his letter:

"The question is one of very grave interest, and may not be lightly decided, or rather, the same having been already decided by the common sense of mankind, that decision may not be hastily or lightly reversed. It is not easy to see how appliances for the production of such opposite results can be furnished by the same agencies, at the same time and at the same place. Nor is it easy to see how the young, susceptible and inexperienced individuals of different sexes can be daily brought into familiar intercourse, and subjected to such common application in the absence of parental supervision, without endangering alike their virtue and their happiness."

### Horticulturist for October.

This monthly gem of horticulture is again on our table. It gives its drawings of ten varieties of strawberries, nearly all of them of mammoth size, and from which our friends can select, and make their orders during the winter, for spring planting. As the flavor of the strawberry is in its cuter covering and seed cells, we would caution a trip to our Canadian neighbors, and gives a glowing account of their horticultural progress. Among the things he observes, are some not strictly horticultural, in which we of the West have a deep interest. We therefore cut out a paragraph for table:

PORTLAND, MAINE.—"The early bird catches the worm," is a maxim so old that it needs not to be enforced. Canada is making extraordinary exertions to obtain the commerce of the ocean, and the Northwestern trade. She is nearer to Europe than we are, has a broad navigable river to the water's edge, a harbor, which is continued to Portland for winter use no less than summer; it has government aid (as the Horticultural Society has,) and all together it becomes a question of time only with the Galway steamers, we may not see some great diversion of freight and passengers from the old routes. Portland is to be the Southampton of this country; with greater rapidity of transit from London to Galway, and from Portland to Boston and New York, than can be attained on the ocean, the earliest of Europeans' news, at all events, must be expected via Galway. If the great ship now makes her appearance in the deep waters of Mayo, there may be a revolution; the shortest time and the least sea-sickness will carry the day. A few hours after landing brings the passengers to Quebec or Montreal, by a species of locomotion unsurpassed by most people, especially the fast American.

New York must look to her honors; though, indeed, there will surely be business for all. We were assured that heavy goods are now shipped to Chicago from New York, via Portland and the "Grand Trunk." Look forward to this road extending to the Fraser River settlements, and the wealth of the Indies pouring through the avenue! There are people alive who may see it. What may not Portland then be? The two wharves for the Leviathan, one for each end, are completed by the liberality of the Portlanders."

RURAL.

$3.00 a year. S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake Street.

### Mormon Matters.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Salt Lake City under date of Sept. 17, says the people of that Territory were never in a more prosperous condition. Everything they have to sell finds a ready market for cash, and daily contact with the Gentiles was fast weakening the bonds of fanaticism woven around them by the Mormon hierarchy. Provisions by the law on the one hand, and having the pocket, on the other strongly appealed to on the other, many of the Mormons were beginning to exhibit quite an independent spirit.

With respect to the Legislature lately elected, the writer says:

As an indication of the character of the coming legislature, it may not be uninteresting to give some items in relation to the delegation from this county (Great Salt Lake). They are all officers in the church and the city and county. There are three Bishops, a Prosecuting or District Attorney, a Clerk in various Courts, a City Marshal, a Policeman, a Store-keeper or Clerk for the Church, a brother of Brigham Young, also a son-in-law, etc. The name of Wm. H. Hooper, on the list, is familiar to every old St. Louisan, and although he has been in this country for many years, surrounded by new associations, he is still the same Captain Bill Hooper of a whole-souled, clever fellow. His certificate of election will not be given to him, as I am advised, as under the disorganizing act which this county he will fall two votes short, and the certificates will be awarded to Osborne by the proper authorities here, but then it is easily seen what will be the result—the Captain will be in the Legislature as dead set and all one way. He will, however, from his practical experience and intelligence, make a good legislator—when admitted.

The Legislature meets on the second Monday in December, at Fillmore, where a good State House is erected and rooms for the accommodation of the public officers. By a simple resolution, however, at the last session, they adjourned to a place called Parowan, some three hundred miles south of this place. The Governor and Secretary will not. I think, recognize this new location—a far out-of-the way place, with no accommodations for either the records or the members, and independents of that, utterly in violation of law. My own opinion is that they will convene at Fillmore, the legally constituted locality, and then for convenience and comfort adjourn over to this city.

### The Cable.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following paragraphs:

The failure of the Atlantic Telegraph appears to attract more attention here than did the success in laying it down. A leading French scientific writer, M. Figuier, argued in last evening's *Presse*, that the cable is still a success, and that it will yet work.

A note from the engineer, who has the Irish shore in charge, seems to confirm this view of the case, for so long as the central wire is continuous, a fact I believe that is not doubted, a strong hope must be entertained that the difficulty, whatever it may be, is susceptible of being remedied. Professor Morse, now here, is of the same opinion, and the same impression seems general that there is a want of efficiency in the management.

Major E. H. Ryland, President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, died after a brief illness on Wednesday.

### Letter from Minnesota—Specimen of Democratic Law-Making—The Election.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10th, 1858.

Finding myself weather-bound in this interesting town, I improve a leisure moment to send you an item or two. Yesterday the State election for members of the Legislature was held. It was a rainy, miserable day; just the day to defeat Republicans, who, I am sorry to say, sometimes stay away from the polls when the weather is inclement, although such is not the case with our Chicago "boys"; they are always at their posts, rain or shine. It will be remembered that the last Legislature of this State, after making a desperate attempt to elect a United States Senator, which, thanks to the firmness of the opposition, they did not succeed in doing, adjourned, having previously passed a law providing for an annual session of that august body; which law, while it provided for an election of members of the Legislature at this time, who should hold their term of office *for one year*, by an peculiarity in its provisions, fixed the first session under it to be held in 1860, *unless the Governor* (who is elected *as a State officer for that time.* So that the members elected *now* will wield a "barren scepter," unless the Governor shall in his good pleasure decide to allow them to share in the emoluments as well as honor of their office. The object of that peculiar statute is this: to leave the matter in the hands of the Executive, so that if the Republicans should have a majority at this election, and thus be enabled to elect a Republican United States Senator, they should not be called together; by that means giving time to the Democracy another *tear* for that office. While, on the other hand, if the unterrified should have a majority of the members at this election, the Governor could convene them, and they could elect their Senator. Of course this looks very like a systematic attempt to swindle the people out of their choice; but whoever heard of the Sham Democracy stopping at any means less than steep stealing to effect their ends? It is expected that the State has gone Republican; if so, no session of the Legislature will be held.

In this county (Ramsey) the Republicans, believing, on account of the large number of Irish employed on the roads and public works in this vicinity, that there was no chance of success, (very foolishly, I think,) determined to make no nominations; the result was, the Democracy walked over the course and elected their entire legislative ticket, including Ex-Governor Gorman, by an average of two hundred majority over independent candidates. The Democratic candidate for County Auditor was defeated by Mr. Buchanan, (independent,) who received the support of the Republicans. Gov. Gorman ran considerably behind his ticket, which fact shows that there are some in his party who have a little sense left. The vote polled was very light, showing that if the Republicans had run a ticket, and brought out their entire force, the result would have been elected. Yesterday the polls were closed, under a new law, at 4 P. M., which proved to be an admirable arrangement, as it put a veto upon the patriotic intentions of a large number of Irish roads, or *Greeks*, who had wheeled into line *to vote a second time.* Hennepin County elected the entire Republican ticket, as far as heard from. St. Anthony, the Republicans elected the Senator and one of the two Members of the Assembly. The returns come in so slow, that it will be some days before we know exactly how the new legislature will stand.

Business is very dull here, and times are hard, although there is some activity on the levee, caused by the receipt of supplies preparatory to the inhabitants of this region going into winter quarters. The crops in this State are very good, especially the potatoe crop, which has yielded enormously. But the mail closes, so do I.

I. T. H.

### The Anniversary of October 13, 1857.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The news from Pennsylvania is not the only subject for congratulation to-day with the American people. Just one year ago the banks of this city suspended specie payment, having in their vaults less than $6,000,000. Property of every description was depreciated to the lowest point of a previous generation; the soundest securities were selling at from twenty to forty per cent. below their usual current value; bank stocks, considered among the most valuable and most reliable of all investments, were by many supposed to be worthless; money commanded from three to four per cent. a month, and the best of securities could not be had; where commercial and financial disaster were hurrying the most prominent merchants of the country into bankruptcy. To-day, how changed! the known money value per annum, what then it cost per month; sound securities at their full value, or rapidly advancing to it; the banks groaning with more specie than ever accumulated before, with a corresponding abundance at all the great centres of trade in the Old World, while the business of the country is gradually returning to its old channels, and duly brought into familiar intercourse, and subjected to such common application in the absence of parental supervision, without endangering alike their virtue and their happiness."

### Horticulturist for October.

This monthly gem of horticulture is again on our table. It gives its drawings of ten varieties of strawberries, nearly all of them of mammoth size, and from which our friends can select, and make their orders during the winter, for spring planting. As the flavor of the strawberry is in its cuter covering and seed cells, we would caution


on a trip to our Canadian neighbors, and gives a glowing account of their horticultural progress. Among the things he observes, are some not strictly horticultural, in which we of the West have a deep interest. We therefore cut out a paragraph for table:

PORTLAND, MAINE.—"The early bird catches the worm," is a maxim so old that it needs not to be enforced. Canada is making extraordinary exertions to obtain the commerce of the ocean, and the Northwestern trade. She is nearer to Europe than we are, has a broad navigable river to the water's edge, a harbor, which is continued to Portland for winter use no less than summer; it has government aid (as the Horticultural Society has,) and altogether it becomes a question of time only with the Galway steamers, we may not see some great diversion of freight and passengers from the old routes. Portland is to be the Southampton of this country; with greater rapidity of transit from London to Galway, and from Portland to Boston and New York, than can be attained on the ocean, the earliest of Europeans' news, at all events, must be expected via Galway. If the great ship now makes her appearance in the deep waters of Mayo, there may be a revolution; the shortest time and the least sea-sickness will carry the day. A few hours after landing brings the passengers to Quebec or Montreal, by a species of locomotion unsurpassed by most people, especially the fast American.

New York must look to her honors; though, indeed, there will surely be business for all. We were assured that heavy goods are now shipped to Chicago from New York, via Portland and the "Grand Trunk." Look forward to this road extending to the Fraser River settlements, and the wealth of the Indies pouring through the avenue! There are people alive who may see it. What may not Portland then be? The two wharves for the Leviathan, one for each end, are completed by the liberality of the Portlanders."


RURAL.

$3.00 a year. S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake Street.

### Republicanism in Christian County.

A meeting of the Republicans of the town of Pana and vicinity, was held pursuant to notice, at Union Hall, Oct. 2, 1858, at 1 o'clock P. M.

M. M'Coy was called to the chair, and H. T. O'Farrell chosen Secretary.

The chairman being called on to state the object of the meeting, did so in a brief synopsis of a plan for efficient organization.

On Motion of F. C. Edwards, a committee of five was appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the party, and principles by which to abide throughout the approaching canvass. The following named gentlemen constituted the committee, viz: B. Smith, J. E. Southwick, F. C. Edwards, J. R. Blackburn and James Simpson. They reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we believe in the Republican doctrine that freedom is national—slavery local.

*Resolved*, That we view the principles of the party as conservative in character; just to all the States—South as well as North, and the true position by which to sustain our glorious Union.

*Resolved*, That while we are inflexibly hostile to the introduction of slavery into our Territories, we wish to be distinctly understood that we do not in anywise wish to interfere with slavery in the States. We are State-rights men.

*Resolved*, That we consider the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as now explained by Senator Douglas and others, a double-headed monster—susceptible of many versions, and liable to new interpretations; as recent developments have clearly shown.

*Resolved*, That we most heartily unite with the Republicans in this district to aid in electing men to office who sustain these sentiments, both for our State and National Legislatures.

The resolutions were enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted.

A motion followed to appoint a Central Precinct Committee. The following gentlemen were appointed: Dr. H. T. O'Farrell, B. R. Hawley, and Col. Wm. Lyle.

Other business then passed before the meeting, consummating an efficient organization as contemplated in the call.

A resolution requesting the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, *Illinois State Journal*, *Alton Courier*, *Pana Herald*, and *Independent Press*, to publish these proceedings was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, Oct. 9th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at which time a speech may be expected.

M. M'COY, President.

H. T. O'FARRELL, Secretary.

### Catching at Straws.

The Missouri *Republican*, in its effort to bolster up the personal cause of Mr. Buchanan, is catching at every rumor, and seeking to dovetail it into its purposes. Thus it has caught at a statement made sometime since, that Mr. Orittenden, in view of the relations of last winter, favored Mr. Douglas' re-election. It is sufficient to say that any such assumption was based upon the position which Mr. Douglas held some months ago, and not on that taken more recently. In its issue of yesterday, the *Republican* again alludes to this subject, and says:

"We might add, in this connection, that the best men of the county, and men of other parties, are all anxious for Douglas' re-election; and we feel warranted in saying that Mr. Crittenden, the leader of the American party, has expressed himself as exceedingly desirous for his success in this election."

The word "*warrant*" there may be for such assertion, we, of course, know not; but a gentleman who is known to be upon the most intimate terms with Mr. Crittenden, assures us that it is false, from first to last. We can add that *from personal conversations had with Mr. C. not one month since, we are persuaded that such is not the case, as all his remarks placed him in opposition with the oppositions and zealous for its triumph throughout the nation.* We do not attach the importance to individual opinions in this connection which the *Republican* does, but still it is due to Mr. C. that we should make this statement.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

### Suicide.

Mr. William Lyle, an old resident in this section, put an end to his existence on Tuesday of last week, by taking strychnine. Mr. Lyle was a man about fifty years of age. He was a farmer, and by his industry had accumulated quite a comfortable fortune. For the past two or three years he has been afflicted with sore eyes, which disease had finally made him nearly blind, and unable to attend to his business. This is conclusive evidence that the Republicans have not made political capital out of the *Dred Scott decision*, as charged by the Democracy, and dismantling their strongholds.

PANA, ILL., SEPTEMBER.

*The report to-day shows $20,000,000 in the city banks.

## *Foreign Correspondence.*

### The Rhine—Its Navigation—The Lumber Trade—Wine.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1858.

The most romantic, and, from its history, interesting portion of the Rhine, lies between Mayence and Cologne. I remained more than a week in this beautiful region, through which I had passed hastily last year, unsurpassed for wildness and picturesque beauty, stopping at the principal towns to examine the ruins, occasionally climbing the vine-clad hills, and trying to breathe in the spirit of the place. I will now endeavor to give a general view of this charming land, afterwards enumerating in their proper order the objects most worthy of notice.

The river itself is less than a quarter of a mile wide, with a powerful current, and here has numerous windings in the narrow bed which it has gained among the mountains. The difficulties of navigation, which were formerly very great, especially during the dry season, have been gradually overcome during the last half century. Many dangerous rocks have been removed by blasting; and whirlpools which the boatmen passed with superstitious awe, supposing that witches or devils presided over them, have been deprived of their fearful power by means of walls or dykes; but many obstacles are still to be removed before the river will be entirely safe for rafts and freight boats. The Rhine is 900 miles long, and affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation, from Basle to the sea. Passenger steamers, tug steamers, each with one to a half dozen heavily laden freight boats, and long rafts are continually passing and repassing, so that great skill is required to prevent collisions. At the Lurlei, as we passed at full speed a projecting cliff, we met two steamers and five or six flat-boats, that nearly blocked up the passage, and only by the most dexterous management we escaped from our critical situation. The steamboats are small compared with those of our rivers, but at the same time more easily managed. They have only one deck, which is about six feet above the water, are long and narrow, can be quickly turned to avoid dangerous places, and go against the stream at the rate of ten miles per hour. The rafts, that float down the Rhine in great numbers especially during the spring, claim particular attention, because they give no slight importance to the river commerce. They will follow their course in the time when the trees are felled, until the raft is sold at Dortrecht in Holland. The logs are cut in winter and early spring, on almost inaccessible heights, at places hundreds of miles apart. When the spring flood commences these logs are thrown into the numerous torrents that suddenly spring into existence, and borne onward towards the Rhine, the great receptacle of the waters that rise in the Northern Alps, and about one third of Germany. A sufficient number of them being collected, they are bound together and made ready for their long journey. A dozen wooden huts are constructed for the workmen, sometimes four or five hundred in number. Sailors, pilots and a propelling power from a raised platform directs the movements by words and signs. Some of these rafts are six or seven hundred feet in length, and 250 in breadth. The consumption of provisions has been stated to be, from the time the construction of the raft commences until it is sold at Dortrecht, 45,000 pounds of bread, 35,000 pounds of fresh and dried meat, 15,000 pounds of butter, 10,000 pounds of cheese, 80 sacks of dried vegetables, 500 tuns of beer, 8 butts of wine, and several other articles in proportion. The expenses are so great that a large capital is necessary to undertake a raft. Their navigation is a matter of considerable skill, owing to the abrupt windings, the locks and other difficulties of the river. Many lives are lost every year, and sometimes produces from $120,000 to $150,000. During the years 1839, '40 and '41 the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine amounted to 110,500 tons, English weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot, logs, spars, weals, staves and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in Holland, with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in Holland amounts to about $750,000. The voyage from Bingen to Dortrecht may be performed, under favorable circumstances, in eight days, but sometimes takes up six weeks.

Wine is another very important product of this region. The Rhine wines are celebrated in Europe as well as America. It is a remarkable fact that although this country is subject to extreme cold during the winter, and the opposite extreme in summer, yet the vine flourishes better here than in warmer or more moderate climates. The by careful cultivation this difficulty has been overcome. Every spot of ground on the hill sides that can possibly be redeemed from sterility is brought under the dominion of the plow and the pruning knife. Even among the mountain heights the vine appears, surrounded by lofty crags, struggling, as it were, against the barriers of Nature. Industry has here supplied every deficiency. In some places the vines are placed in baskets of earth, this precaution being necessary to protect them against the floods that once or twice a year sweep down the mountain sides, often entirely carrying away the shallow soil. The manner of cultivating the vine is quite different here from that generally observed in the South. In Italy, for instance, the pruning knife is rarely used, the long vines running from tree to tree, as if their only use were to give beauty to the landscape. But in the north a vineyard like a cornfield, the exuberant growth is checked, and thereby the vine is kept in a healthy condition, and better wine is produced. Perhaps in no other country is the juice of the grape in greater demand than on the banks of the Rhine. No man, rich or poor, can finish his dinner without at least half a bottle, and it would be difficult to persuade peasant or nobleman that he could sleep well should he omit to take his *night cap* before retiring to rest. When you enter a hotel or inn the waiter brings immediately the wine list, and regards you with amazement if you lay it aside without ordering a bottle. During the evening the wine shops and taverns are filled with peasants and mechanics, who after their day's labor enjoy their pipes and wine (a bottle per glass, (holding about a pint.) An old man at the Castle of St. Goer, whose portly figure bore evidence of good living, asked me what kind of table wine was most commonly used in America. My reply that water was the common beverage, called forth an exclamation of disgust. He thanked God that he was not born in such a land, with its Puritanical institutions and Sons of Temperance.

The wine trade is one of the most important on the Rhine; a profit of fifty to one hundred per cent. is gained by the principal wine dealers, who have agents in all parts of Europe and in the United States. Most of the fine wines, however, are manufactured from the lighter and inferior qualities, among others Champagne, which is exported in large quantities.

We will now make a general survey of the scenery between Mayence (or Mainz) and Cologne. The steamers in one day pass the most beautiful parts of the river, but those who content themselves with making this journey only once, without stopping to fix particular scenes in their memory, are generally disappointed. Their minds are bewildered by the continuous succession of remarkable and picturesque objects, so that it is afterwards impossible to recall any single picture, and assign to it its characteristic beauties. I went three times over this route, twice to learn that memory could not perform its work so fast, once to see by daylight that of which I had only a general idea, spending six nights on the way. At every turn in the river's course a new scene is disclosed, which gradually changes as you advance, so that you have constantly two landscapes to admire, the one behind, the other before you, and each has a claim to praise. The greatest variety of forms that volcanic action can produce are seen among these mountains, from the rough craggy surface, where even weeds will not grow, to gently rounded cones and hillocks, teeming with all the riches of vegetation. Numerous villages nestle by the river's side, surrounded by ancient and mediæval walls and towers, partly destroyed or gradually falling to ruin. On the most commanding points above these villages, with hardly an exception, are old castles, some long dismantled, others restored as nearly as possible after the original models for summer residences. These castles were built during the middle ages by Robber Knights, who levied transit duties on the merchandise passing up and down the river. They usually have the most favorable positions, so that standing on the highest tower one may see a long distance in either direction. Spies were always on the watch, and whenever a boat appeared, a notice of armed men sallied forth and forced the unlucky boatmen to share with them their gains. At one time there were more than thirty places between Mayence and Cologne where duty was levied; at present the Duke of Nassau is the only prince that possesses this right, a proof that it is no longer might that makes *right*. From this source and the gambling tables at Wiesbaden he derives the greater part of his revenues. These ruins are in the highest degree picturesque, and they awaken in our minds the greatest interest, when we consider the historical associations connected with them, and the legendary tales that are still related of their former masters, who played important parts in the early history of Germany. They were withstood the attacks made by the Emperor against them, and bade defiance to the law. In 1689, however, the forces of the Germanic Diet succeeded in putting an end to the *Raubritter* system, by driving them from the country, and dismantling their strongholds.

PAUL W. HAYWOOD.

### Amalgamation—A Nut for Judge Douglas.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

Mr. Douglas seldom makes a speech now-a-days that he does not insult the people of Illinois by charging them with being in favor of amalgamation. He seems to labor under the terrible hallucination, that because Illinoisans do not want the negroes for slaves, that therefore they are seeking to make wives of them. He sets up himself and the Democratic party as the only persons in the Union who are opposed to the horrors of such sexual commerce; and he goes from stump to stump bawling out to his hearers, that if the Democratic party is defeated, amalgamation will forthwith stalk over the State in its most hideous form.

Why does Judge Douglas thus insult the ears of his hearers? Why does he thus foully and villainously slander the men and women of Illinois—who are every inch his peers, and who have in no respect the opportunities, much less the desires, for any such schemes as he has, with his Southern plantation of negroes and mulattoes? He knows the charge of amalgamation lies at his own door and at the door of that Southern Democracy with whom he is in close communion. It is not to the people of the North but to those of the South, to whom Judge Douglas should address himself. We have before us a book issued from the press in 1854, entitled "The Life of Mrs. Margaret Douglas, a Virginia Woman and Mother," in which the subject of Southern amalgamation is pointedly urged to. At pages 63 and 65 of her "Life," the authoress says:

"I now approach a subject *vitally connected with the interests of the South*, and the welfare of humanity. In doing so, I have no rancor or malice to serve, but boldly speak my mind, and tell my southern sisters a truth, which, however they may have avoided it in practice, has probably never been thus presented to them before.

"This subject demands the attention not only of the religious population, but of statesmen and lawmakers. *It is the one great evil hanging over the Slave States, destroying the domestic peace and happiness of families.* It is summed up in the single word, AMALGAMATION. This, and *this only*, causes the vast extent of ignorance, *degradation and crime that lie, like a black cloud, over the whole south.* And the practice is more general than even southerners are willing to allow. *While even the northern liberties usually revolts from the intimate society of those in whose veins runs even a drop of black blood, the southern gentleman takes them to his very bosom and revels in their fancied charms until entirely disgusts him, when he deliberately sells them into lower degradation*, as he would a disabled horse. It is impossible to deny that this unnatural custom prevails to a fearful extent throughout the South. The testimony is of too positive and personal a character to be overcome. Neither is it to be found only in the lower order of the white population. It pervades the entire society. Its followers are to be found among all ranks, occupations and professions. *The white mothers and daughters of the South have suffered under it for years—have seen their dearest affections trampled upon—their hopes of domestic happiness destroyed and their future lives embittered even to agony by those who should be all in all to them*, as husband, son, and brother. *I cannot use too strong language in reference to this subject, for I know that it will meet with a heartfelt response by every Southern woman.* I would deal delicately with them if I could, but they know it well, and their hearts bleed under its withering touch, however they may have attempted to conceal their discomfiture. *Southern men plead that their husbands come to them reeking with pollution from the arms of their tawny mistresses. Father, God sees not the same sources of excitement and vitiated tastes for inhuman propensities, scarcely blushing when detected, and recklessly defying every command of God and every tie of morality and human affection.* They have not even the paltry excuse that ordinary libertines sometimes make, that their love is real, though illicit; the whole practice is plainly unequivocally, shamelessly brutal. In the latter years of then that people addicted to these habits are rapidly returning to a state of semi-barbarism!"—*Personal Narrative of Mrs. Margaret Douglas.*

The United States census, by its figures, fully confirms in all its hideousness the truth of the above quotation. In the Southern States there are 548,874 mulattoes; while in the North there are but 58,877, and the greater part of these have been freed and sent North by their white fathers in the South. In Virginia, alone, there are 68,775 mulattoes, a larger number than in all the Northern States put together.

Here is a picture not overdrawn or exaggerated in the least. If Judge Douglas is honestly and conscientiously frightened and alarmed on the subject of amalgamation, why does he not go down among the Democratic party of the South and preach his doctrines? Why does he, for mere political effect, howl against amalgamation here in Illinois, where there is none, and yet have no word to say against the same system, where free and slave labor are the chief agents in this heinous and revolting evil? Why does he bring such men as "Jimmy Jones" all the way up from Tennessee, to insult the people of Illinois by the charge that they are in favor of amalgamation, when the mulattoes and quadroons on his own plantation are such a living text against the evil which exists in his own door?

We ask the people of Illinois, Republicans, Americans, Whigs, and honest Democrats, if they will longer endure the insults and slanders of Judge Douglas upon their fair name without proper resentment at the ballot-box?

From the Iowa State Democrat.

### The Conjeprezites—A new Religious Sect in Iowa.

Some sixty or seventy miles north of Council Bluffs in the county of Monona, about fifteen miles from the Missouri River, there is a town containing six or eight hundred inhabitants, generally known as Preparation.

These inhabitants who call themselves "Conjeprezites" and their system of religion or religious organization "the Conjeprezion." The meaning of which term remains to the Gentile world a profound mystery.

At the head of the organization is a man by name Charles B. Thompson, who is besides the editor of a weekly newspaper called the *Newspaper*. This paper is large, well printed and upon political and general subjects, is edited with much ability.

Of this sheet one or two pages are usually devoted to the publication of what are called "open letters" upon religious subjects, addressed by Charles B. Thompson, as follows:

"*The Chief Apostolic Pastor and Evangelical Bishop*: To all the Rulers of Israel, Evangelical and Traveling Brethren of the Ecclesiastical Kingdom, and to Bishops, Presbyters, Deacons and Members of the Conjeprezion, scattered abroad throughout all the world, sendeth greeting."

These letters are all dated at "the tower of the flock," and are most curious specimens of incomprehensible cant, being made up of passages from the Bible, extracts from "the Book of the Law and Covenants of Israel" and remarks by the "Chief Apostolical Pastor" indiscriminately mixed up together.

From what we are able to learn from these letters, this curious sect believes in the Bible as the word of God; but also believes that it is in a measure done away with by new revelations made since the year 1848 by 'the voice' of "Baneemy" through the medium of the "Chief Apostolical Bishop." These new revelations are styled "the Law and Covenants of Israel."

The property of the organization is held in common, and the earning of all are thrown into the common stock somewhat after the manner of the "Shakers." The people are said to be quiet and orderly in their deportment, moral in their customs, and most devotedly and blindly attached to their religion or system of belief.

However strange it may appear, this organization has during the last year rapidly increased from fifty to eight hundred members, and is still receiving large accessions to its members.

### Particulars of the Explosion at Hinsman—Great Destruction of Life and Property.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, Oct. 7.]

The U.S. mail steamship Black Warrior, S. W. Smith commander, left New York on the 27th ult., and from Havana on the 3d, arrived at the levee last night. She has experienced very pleasant weather the entire passage.

On the 29th ult., at half-past 4 P. M., the Naval Magazine at Havana, situated at the head of the harbor, containing over one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of gunpowder, several hundred loaded shells, together with a large quantity of rockets, fire-works, &c., exploded. The shock and effect, as described by the residents of the city, was truly awful.

Thus far there has been found in the ruins and about the grounds, 28 dead bodies, and 105 wounded, four of which died shortly after being removed to the hospital.

For some moments the air was filled with all descriptions of destructive missiles, and stones, shells, &c., were projected a long distance from the building, and into the bay.

No damage was done to the vessels at anchor. The dead bodies of three coolies were blown through the air to the slope of Fort Atares, nearly a quarter of a mile off.

There were upwards of three hundred persons employed on the new sugar warehouses in the immediate vicinity of the disaster, mostly coolies, and among them the loss of life and limb appears to have been the greatest. Of the military guard of the magazine, consisting of a sergeant and sixteen men, only four remain. Many bodies are,

## Real Estate.

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Wells street by 100 on Division, with a ten ft. at $1,200 cash, bal. 1 and 2 years, at Pearson street, between Wells and Franklin, with barn, at $2,500 cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.

Wabash avenue, near the Auditorium, at $1,200.

on Sedgwick street, near the School House, on Superior street, between Pine and Rush, dwelling, at $2,000. M. Cash, bal. 1 and 2 years.

est on Mather street, West Division, with a dwelling and outbuildings, at $1,650. 8 cash.

Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, at terms.

and on Lake street, in Section 2, at $20 per in Division street, in Lot 3 and Block 1, in Addition, at $1,000. Terms easy.

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SPAFFORD & JONES, TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY. CE NOS. 17 AND 18. ..... GARRETT BLOCK, Corner of State and Randolph street, Chicago. [oct1-3m-2727] H. G. SPAFFORD.

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BER, TIMBER AND SHINGLES. Water street—between Lake and Randolph street. WNING MILLS, WE ARE ENABLED to new bills of lumber or timber to order at low prices, with prompt shipments.

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attention of builders and others to the unsurpassed assortment of Norway joist and flooring that constantly on hand.

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DR. J. PHILLIPS ACTICAL OPTICIAN AND OCCULIST. No. 96 Washington street, two doors from Dearborn. Over No. 91 Portland Block.

JOHNSON & CLARKE [Successors to Johnson, Clarke & Co.], ESTATE SALE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE. .....Dearborn Street, Up Stairs.....76

AVE FOR SALE ON TIME TO SUIT Purchasers, all kinds of City and Suburban property, Improved and Wild Lands. Also exchange Lands for Goods and Goods for Lands. sa19-1y.

WILMANNS & STOLBRAND, NVEYANCERS, ABSTRACT OF TI- LES, &c., Court House, No. 7, (Recorder's Office) Chicago, Ill. [Refer to Messrs. Farwell, Field & Co., BANKERS, Attorney ..... C. J. STOLBRAND 5-26-1y

R. W. WARNER, ANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and Brushes, Broom Handles broom Brush, and all kinds of Broom Materials, 70 & 372 South Franklin Street, by CHICAGO.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., PORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCK- ERY, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses and Britannia Ware, No. 151 Lake street. aug. 13. mh27 26-1y

CHAS. W. COLSON, OCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Safes opened and repaired promptly on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Gun and Light Work. Keys of every description made to order. Bells hung, and Speaking Pipes put in to communicate between offices or dwellings, on short notice. Silver Plating of every description done in the best manner. Also, Gilding, Bronzing, Re-Plating Forks, Spoons, Glasses and Attachments, of all the latest and most fashionable styles. Jobbing promptly attended to. [oct17-26-1y

GEORGE T. ABBEY, 220.....Lake Street.....220 MANUFACTURER, IMPOR- TER AND DEALER IN FINE CUTLERY, Razors, Knives, Gun Makers' Materials, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Powder Flasks, &c. wholesale and retail. R.—Repairing done in the best manner, and war- ranted. [oct26-26-1y

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JOHN A. GROW, TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 19 Doty's Building, corner of S. Water & Clark Sts. Chicago, Ill. [oct17-26-1y

## Special Notices.

**Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach** Bitters is one of the greatest strengthening preparations extant. It is speedily adapted to those who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague therein, perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, septentrion, and purifies the blood, which is so important in being about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and, at the same time, valuable specifics in the medicinal world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and a sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. oct12 2w

**A Rare Chance for Employment.**—Persons requiring a light, agreeable, and respectable employment, by which they can realize from $10 to $20 per week, will ascertain full particulars by addressing HUTCHINS & CO., 105 Chambers street, New York City. One postage stamp required to prepay answer. oct2 bl167 1m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. FOOT, the celebrated Curcula Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense." Saratoga Springs, N. Y. sel1-3m14w-a324

**Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark,** an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Cold Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of every form and name, manufactured, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by SAWYER, Paine & Co., No. 18 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a decobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs, implicated on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted, which contains all the qualities ascribed to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor, which he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself solely by its merits.

**Dyspepsia and Fits.**—Dr. O. Phillips BROWN, The Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so sadly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a year at a time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, having failed in no case. It is especially as safe in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address C. O. PHILLIPS & CO., Box 2,000, New York City. aug6-26-3m No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

**Hostetter's Bitters**—For **sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS**, 178 Randolph street. jy14

**Charles' London Cordial Gin.**—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from aromatic herbs, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most scientific medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable.

Though not intended as a remedy, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Strictures, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., when a pure weaver sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Van Bibber, Most, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

Especially adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale by casks at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-seven cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Producers and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 87 South Water street.

WRITING & CO., EDMUND G. CHARLES, No. 1 Gracechurch street, London, and 42 Broadway, New York.

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. R. A. Wilson's Toxic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Fassett & Hatch, dated June 15th, 1858, says:—"During the last twenty years I have made use of several varieties of medicines prescribed by Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians, but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to others who are similarly afflicted." This sovereign remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., Barnett & Hulse, Foltz & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., K. L. Ayer & Co., Farrar & Price, H. F. Smith & Co., and J. P. Hanson, Fahnestock & Davis. au3-y-3259

**Extension of Stay.**—In consequence of the increasing demands of his business for the Cure of PILES & PILE TUMORS, it has become necessary to defer his visit to New Orleans, and will remain another season, himself and partner, Dr. Hall, in this city. Ladies can only (except Saturdays and Mondays) be treated at his office, No. 3 Tremont Row, Lake street, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases, at their own homes, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily.

Consultations free. au11-ly-d11-6md

**Notice.**—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by resolutions of its Charter, until personably liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on the same terms as Illinois Bank Notes. Indiana Bank Notes.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

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Distillers of

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DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.

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ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED

as satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in the, without adding cost of transportation.

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| Complete Band, from | $1,000 00 | to 1,500 00 |

Illustrated Engraving from $3 to $35 Extra.

Second hand instruments of other kinds of the best kind, and German manufacturers, with brass valves and German mouthpieces, to be returned if not found to suit, and ready to give prompt attention to their business. Any German can deliver.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

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GUM DROPS.—200 BOXES FRESH AS- sorted Gum Drops, for sale by ROBINSON & SMITH, 15 South Water st., Chicago.

GUNNIES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND, for sale by CHASE & CO., 163 Randolph st.

## Educational.

LIND UNIVERSITY.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of Lind University will be opened for the reception of Students in the building of Sycamore, next. The Course is now engaged as Principal of the Institute, SAMUEL F. MILLER, A. M., late a graduate of Amherst College, a highly accomplished scholar and an experienced teacher. Instruction will be given in the common and higher English branches, in Mathematics, and in the Latin and Greek Languages. The rates of tuition and room rent will be as low as at similar institutions, and board may be had near the Academy building on reasonable terms. The editor of the school, now in process of erection, will afford satisfactory accommodations to those who desire it.

Lots over twelve years of age, and young men, will be received on application to the Commissioner on Instruction at Chicago, or to the Principal, who may be addressed at Wauconda, Ill., until the opening of the school, and after that time at Lake Forest, Ill., where the Institution is located. Circulars, giving terms, studies, times of recitation, etc., will be sent to any persons who may desire them.

E. W. PATTERSON, } Committee.
H. M. PHINNEY, }

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 47TH Year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858.

Entrance No. 10, Rolling Place. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.

T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal.

Address box 2092. sept7-1y-a292

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 20th, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., Principal. Applications to procure entry twenty-five pupils into his school at his old residence, 121 Monroe street, and by written notice, to apply for admission into it, are desired to be made for that purpose. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared, and the best means. sept4

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## Garden City Institute.

NO. 20 HARRISON-ST., NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITution will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6 00 to $12 00. The Female Department is under the charge of Mrs. [illegible] assisted by twenty-five.

For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 8 to 9 A. M., to

H. O. KNOW, Principal.

au2-1y-a311

THE YORNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, 63.....EDINA PLACE.....63

The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of Miss CHARLOTTE STEWARD, will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. sept1-1y-a29

## Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, BOKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business will be closed by BOKLEY, HOWE & CO., at their office No. 1 Tremont's Building, Chicago, Aug. 11, 1858.

**Copartnership Notice.**

BOKLEY, HOWE & CO.—Have associated themselves in Copartnership for a Produce Commission business at the above stand.

Office No. 1 Tremont's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

BOKLEY, HOWE & CO.
ALBERT MORSE, GEO. A. MORSE, C. H. LOOMIS.

Chicago, August 11, 1858 au11-1m-a292

**Galena and Chicago Union Railroad GRAIN ELEVATORS.**

THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partners in the above Elevators, will continue the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his individual attention to the business, to merit the confidence of the public, and receive a liberal share of its patronage.

SAML. HOWE.

au12-1y-C-3m

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**$25 SEWING MACHINE.**

**Raymond's Latest Improved**

**Double Threaded Sewing Machine**

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. Will Rend and Hem, Tuck and Full, Gather and Stitch in a most perfect manner, and will sew from fine cloth or Muslin to Leather, or Coarse Harness. And especially adapted for Family use.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to run this machine.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive prompt answers with the desired information.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address SIMEON CLARK, Box 2,000, Chicago, Illinois, who will be found at the Sagerstown House, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 96 Lake st., on the third floor.

We have a great number of references but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of goods, during that service, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

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| Mrs. A. Wiggins, | Mrs. Levi A. Boone, |
| Mrs. D. F. Groves, | Mrs. S. Gurney, |
| Mrs. A. A. Barrows, | Mrs. M. D. Downs, |
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| Mrs. Frederick Richards, | |

au2-1y-d-w-a292

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WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many advantages over other Sewing Machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be glad to show to those who are in want of a first class machine. It works with 3 threads, making the double-lock stitch, and when required to use 2 threads, it is rendered impossible to drop stitches or break needles.

Call and see it in operation at 103 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country. au9-1y-a305

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT STITCH,

**$20 SEWING MACHINE**

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch, liable to rip with use.

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will

**Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.**

The Machine is simple, easily understood and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly as firm, and handsome stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews from two corners to the centre, does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

Two or more little girls can run it as easily than most Machines.

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oct27-d60-1y M. TARHUNT, Agent.

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Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

## *Personal and Political.*

The last number of *Dr Bow's Review* contains an article showing that the salvation of the Union depends upon the revival of the African slave-trade. The writer benevolently proposes —in accordance with the spirit of the Dred Scott decision, and with the letter of a decision yet to be made if the Democracy continue in power,—to "introduce the peculiar institution into the Western States and Territories."

—It turns out that the recent quarrel of the British Minister with President Lopez, of Paraguay, was a mere matter of smart etiquette—the President keeping his cocked hat on during an interview with Ambassador Christie.

—The Rev. Ralph Hoyt has got into hot water by accepting the offer of Lola Montez to lecture for the purpose of aiding to rebuild the Church of the Good Shepherd, of which he is pastor. The Bishop of his diocese, it is said, has forbidden him either to countenance Madame Montez or to receive the proceeds of her lecture. Lola herself has come out in a sharp letter, in which she snaps her fair fingers at the "unco guid" of the Church generally. All she knew of Mr. Hoyt, she says, was that he specially interested himself in the welfare of the poor, and she believes substantial charity better than pious tracts. She delivered her lecture on Wednesday evening, and the audience was no doubt much larger than it would have been had nothing been said about her character.

—The Rev. Henry Giles is announced for three new lectures in New England, on "Irish Menial and Moral Character," "Irish Social Character and Humor" and on "Daniel O'Connell."

—The Rev. John Sawyer, of Maine, completed his 106d year on the 9th inst. He is still in fair health, and occasionally performs his duties as a Congregational clergyman.

—A traveller who recently visited Haworth, the home of Charlotte Bronte, speaks of the father and sole survivor of the family as being able to preach every Sunday. Although frail, he enjoys tolerable health, and discharges cheerfully and intelligently. Mr. Nichols, Charlotte's husband, (who is still curate), does the principal part of the business.

**A Terrible Desperado Done For.**

A New Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

In the Parish of Calcasieu, a few days ago, a desperado named Le Bleu was killed under rather extraordinary circumstances. The newspapers of this city have published the occurrence, but there are particulars, obtained from a private source, which have not appeared in print, and which add materially to the interest of the affair. It appears that from early manhood Le Bleu had been in the habit of setting the laws at defience whenever they conflicted with his passions or desires, and often did so out of pure wantonness or to gratify the devilish spirit which must have been strong within him. Sometime ago he murdered two lawyers in the streets of Lake Charles; and on account of the corrupt influence of his agencies to set himself by the side of the District Judge while the Court was in session in fact his deeds of violence, and his utter recklessness and lawlessness, had made him a terror to the whole parish, and he no doubt had come to think that the laws were powerless against him and that he could commit any crime with impunity.

As the story goes, Mr. Le Bleu took a fancy to the wife of a gentleman named Fox, living in the parish, and proceeded in the most direct and summary manner to gratify his passion by getting up a sort of Sabine wedding. He visited her house in the husband's absence, produced a pistol, and informed Madame that his horse would carry double, and that she must forthwith get up behind him. Whether she complied willingly or not is a question, but she certainly went with him, and they lived together up to the time of his death. As regards this forcible style of making love, I do not vouch for the truth of the story as told to me. During the recent term of the District Court in Lake Charles, a tragedy of some description was confidently expected. Le Bleu had threatened the Judge and several other persons, and in consequence they and their friends prepared themselves for a desperate encounter; the court room and the hotel, it is said, presented something the appearance of a badly arranged arsenal. One morning, bright and early, Le Bleu rode his mule into town, dismounted and proceeded to the hotel, with a long dragoon pistol in each hand, and a belt about his waist containing a revolver and a knife. He was evidently bent on mischief, but his enemies were on the watch, and before he could set foot in the porch he was saluted by a charge of buckshot from a gun in the hands of Mr. Fox, whose wife he had stolen. Three or four more shots were fired by other persons, and Le Bleu fell dead, with more than fifty buckshot in different parts of his body. Fox and two others were arrested as the persons who did the shooting.

**The New Steamer that is to Cross the Ocean in Six Days.**

The novel steamship built by the Messrs. Winans, Baltimore, to cross the ocean in six days, is being launched. This queer looking craft attracts a great deal of notice. It is one hundred and eighty feet long and only sixteen feet wide; has no keel nor cut water, no blunt bow standing up above the water line to receive blows from the sea, and no flat deck to hold or bulwark to retain water. She has four high pressure engines, with boilers like those of a locomotive. Being built entirely of iron, she will be fire proof, and from the number of her water tight compartments it is thought she will be comparatively free from danger of sinking in case of collision. Her form also is such as makes her stronger than usual, and also affords the least possible hold for the wind and waves.

The Baltimore *Sun* describes the propelling machinery as follows: Take a plain flat ring of your finger and run it on to the middle of a cigar, upon which it is to revolve freely by power applied inside, which in the vessel consists of four steam engines placed amidships. Now to this ring attach at equal distances all around it, flanges set at an angle adapted to act upon the water as propellers, striking the water by the swift and powerful revolution of the wheel around the body of the vessel. This wheel is covered all around by a belt of iron broad enough to inclose the wheel and extend some four feet on each side beyond it; this belt is supported by plates of iron standing edgewise from the surface of the vessel to which they are riveted. These plates of iron divide the space under the belt on each side of the wheel into compartments, and these compartments above the water line are again closed at the side next the wheel, shutting it entirely from view. Below the water line they are of course open to admit the free action of the wheel upon the water.

MORTALITY IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.—An investigation by Mr. Nelson, a distinguished actuary, has revealed the fact that in susceptibility to disease of the respiratory organs, the British soldier is hitherto considered a model of health and vigor, "is more fragile than a boarding school girl." The investigation shows that consumption prevails in the army to an extent made known by no other series of observations within the whole range of vital statistics. Diseases of the respiratory organs cause sixty per cent. of the entire mortality. The cavalry regiments suffer less than the infantry, and the infantry of the line less than the foot guards. Intelligent minds are endeavoring to find out the causes. Improper dress, overcrowded barracks and want of proper exercise are named as probable causes.

**Romance Among the Turks.**

A correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* writing from Constantinople, relates the following romantic story:

I have just heard, from an authentic private source, of a startling incident which occurred a few days since at Damascus, and bids fair to rival the most exaggerated romance of Eastern story. One of the fairest *gouris* of this terrestrial paradise has forfeited her position of hourí in the celestial abode of her Turkish lord, by an indiscreet passion for a *Jew*, the dragoman of one of the Consulates of that city. For some time they had been living outside of the bonds and bounds of "holy matrimony," without any suspicion attaching to her fidelity. Her position, as one of the first ladies of Damascus in beauty and rank, placed her beyond suspicion, till, by a *lucus pas* of her paramour, her guilt was discovered. He had visited her in the disguise of female costume for some time, and was only discovered, a few days since, by an indiscretion in his movements. By secret aid she escaped to the desert, where she eluded the vengeance of her pursuers but a few hours, his body was cut to pieces, and with the curses of the Koran, her mutilated remains were left to bleach, unburied, in token of her shame.

In the meantime the greatest excitement prevailed in the city, which threatened to involve all Christendom in its vortex, and would, no doubt, so long as their thirst for blood was unappeased and the dragoman had escaped their hands. He had been mysteriously rescued from prison and conducted to the house of the French Consul, probably make his escape to sea, and save his body from the torch of the Moslem.

The Bishop, *alias* Hajji Allenborough, who has lived for some time with the Sheik of Palmyra, (for whom she has cherished the most tender regard,) after procuring by her bribes and influence with the governor and chief of the Desert, the divorce of his Arab wives, and constituting herself his Queen, and surrounding his position with every luxury that her ample means could procure for the gratification of his senses, has at last broken faith with the heretic and left him to seek a more orthodox connection, which for her spiritual welfare this mixed marriage, which has given rise to so much scandal.

**Modern Necromancy.**

Mayor Tiemann being considered as a universal dispenser of justice, and a redresser of public and private wrongs, His Honor is daily in the receipt of letters praying for his interference between the sharper and the unfortunate victims of his wiles. Yesterday morning, a missive of this character was received at his office from a Mrs. Derby, of Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., complaining that her husband, Asaph Derby, had paid $22 to C. W. Roback, a conjuror, for which the latter engaged to assure, by his necromatic skill, the certain drawing of a lottery ticket which would bring a prize of from $250 to $5,500. Inclosed were the original letters and letters written her better half by Roback, the first being dated from Baltimore, in December, 1854, and the second from Cincinnati. In the first, Mr. Derby was told that if he would inclose $1 on the 15th of each month for Nos. 5, 36 and 54, he would be certain to draw a prize. The second, written nearly a year later, endeavors to console Derby for his failure to draw a prize as he expected, and he is told to persevere and try his luck another time, with Nos 5, 47 and 66, which cannot fail to bring "

# COMMERCIAL.

## Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market of the city remains entirely quiet. Quotations are without change, viz.: Bank discount rates 10 per cent. Exchange 1 per cent. Gold 1@ 1¼ and inactive. Street brokers' rates, 1¼@2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, with an improved feeling in Breadstuffs. The Wheat market opened briskly, and before the meeting on 'Change, became somewhat excited. No. 2 Spring opened at 87c, but, under an anxiety to buy, was quickly run up to 89@90½c to store. After the receipt of the *Africa's* news, however, reporting a drooping market on the other side, the market calmed down, and buyers lowered their bids. In the afternoon the market was quiet but firm—buyers and sellers being generally apart 1@2c—closing with offers of 89@89c in store, but no sellers at those figures. Winter wheat was quiet but firm. The sales of to-day foot up about 5,000 bushels Winter and 65,000 bushels Spring, at 84@87c in store for No. 1 Red; 77c for No. 2 Red; 87@90c for No. 2 Spring; and 45@46c for Rejected.

The Corn market was very quiet, and prices remain unchanged—closing a shade firmer than yesterday. About 30,000 bu changed hands at 61@51¼c for Canal afloat; 49@50c for No. 1 in store; and 47@48c for No. 2.

The Barley market remains dull. Oats are quiet. There is still an active demand for Timothy seed, though the increased receipts render the market less buoyant.

Under orders from Montreal, the market for Highwines is firmer, with sales of about 500 bbls for shipment at a range of from 19¼@19½c.

The Provision market is without any movement worthy of note. A sale of 500 bbls of Beef Hams was made at $14 by a city packer.

The Cattle market to-day was duller. There is, however, a fair demand for fat hogs at $4@4 25 per 100 lbs. gross weight.

Freights are very scarce, but rates are without any change. Vessels were taken to-day at 7c for Corn to Buffalo, and 4½c for Wheat.

We learn from the Milwaukee papers of yesterday that the Board of Trade in that city have appointed a committe to find out how much "shumpatti" wheat the Milwaukeeans bought in this city and shipped to that port, via Beloit and Racine, and how it has been disposed of. It may be advantageous to that committee to know that some week or ten days ago, Messrs. J. C. Wright, Joel Tiffany and Col. B. S. Shepard, of this city, were appointed a committee by the Chicago Board of Trade for the very same purpose. The two committees will probably confer with, and assist each other in their arduous labors. Before they report, however, we recommend that they take a trip out through Boone and Winnebago counties in this State, and find out how many Milwaukeeans have been out in that region buying the refuse of the warehouses at the various stations, by which to improve the quality of their "Club." Fifty cents per bushel for screenings and musty wheat is a much higher figure than such stuff will bring in this market, and of course the Belvidere and Rockford folks are not to blame for selling in a market where thereis no grade known as "Rejected," and where everything—good, bad and indifferent—is called "Milwaukee Club." We await with anxiety the reports of the two Committees.

At Cincinnati, yesterday, no new feature was observable in the markets. The *Gazette* says:

Flour is very dull but no decline has been submitted to. Superfine is held at $4 50 @ $4 75. This quality is now quoted in New York at $4 80@5 00. Wheat is dull and heavy. No change in other grains. There is a moderate business in Provisions, in filling orders, but prices are sustained. Groceries steady. The receipts of a few leading articles during the last twenty-four hours were: 2,417 brls Flour; 854 do. Whisky; 1,410 bu Corn; 7,408 do Wheat; 114 do. Oats; 13,281 do. Barley.

The markets at St. Louis are thus noticed by the *Evening News* of yesterday:

All accounts from our domestic markets show breadstuffs to be dull and declining. The market is no exception to the general rule, although prices have been better maintained here than in any other market. Our city millers show little or no inclination to submit to a decline in Flour, and holders of wheat, owing to light receipts, seem unwilling to sell at a decline. These causes make the market dull and rather inactive. In Provisions there is scarcely anything doing beyond a retail business. Low prices prevent heavy receipts of Hemp, and business is consequently limited. Transactions in Groceries are small.

The St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday says:

Hogs are not yet exciting much attention, and we hear of no contracts. Dealers would purchase for delivery in the middle of next month at $4 70@5 00 net, if offered.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday (13th) says that pork speculators in that city have lost confidence, and prices for hogs are declining. Its remarks are these:

We are on the eve of the hog killing season. Owing to the scarcity of provisions, the trade has lost confidence, and contracts cannot be made unless at much lower rates than heretofore offered, which feelers are not willing to accept. Hence there is a total stagnation. Packers are offering, we understand, four dollars gross.

## Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 13.

FREIGHTS—By rail, 35c per 100 lbs. Corn; 45c wheat to Buffalo at 4½c; and schooner Rhan Allen, corn to Buffalo at 4c.

FLOUR—Very dull and market drooping. Shipping brands of Spring Extra nominal at $3 00@4; Superfine, $3 25.

WHEAT—Winter—Advanced 1c. Sales were as follows:—4,000 bu No 1 Red in lots at 85c in store; 700 bu do at 86c in store; 1,000 bu No 2 Red at 77c in store—closing firm. Spring—Market excited, and advanced 2@3c. Sales to-day were as follows:—2,000 bu No 1 in lots at 87c in store; 4,000 bu do in lots at 88c in store; 4,000 bu do in lots at 89c in store; 3,000 bu do at 89c in store; 1,000 bu (all unexpired at seller's option) at 86c in a store; 12,000 bu do in terms noted at 89½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 90c in store; 1,000 bu do (all unexpired at seller's option) at 86c in a store; 12,000 bu do in terms noted at 89½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 90c in store; 1,000 bu do (all unexpired at seller's option) at 86c in a store; 10,000 bu do (seller's option)